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=> FIL REGISTRY

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=> s
[KR'-ORN-'].{1,4}[KR'-ORN-'].{1,100}[KR'-ORN-'].{1,4}[DE].{1,4}[STDE][KR'-ORN-']/SQS
P
-OR IS NOT A VALID 3 LETTER AMINO ACID SYMBOL

=> [KR'ORN'].{1,4}[KR'ORN'].{1,100}[KR'ORN'].{1,4}[DE].{1,4}[STDE][KR'ORN']/SQSP
[KR'ORN'].{1,4}[KR'ORN'].{1,100}[KR'ORN'].{1,4}[DE].{1,4}[STDE][KR'ORN'] IS NOT A
RECOGNIZED COMMAND
The previous command name entered was not recognized by the system.
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=> [KR'ORN'].{1,4}[KR'ORN'].{1,100}[KR'ORN'].{1,4}[DE].{1,4}[STDE][KR'ORN']/SQSPS
[KR'ORN'].{1,4}[KR'ORN'].{1,100}[KR'ORN'].{1,4}[DE].{1,4}[STDE][KR'ORN']/SQSP
[KR'ORN'].{1,4}[KR'ORN'].{1,100}[KR'ORN'].{1,4}[DE].{1,4}[STDE][KR'ORN'] IS NOT A
RECOGNIZED COMMAND
The previous command name entered was not recognized by the system.
For a list of commands available to you in the current file, enter
"HELP COMMANDS" at an arrow prompt (=>).

=> S [KR'ORN'].{1,4}[KR'ORN'].{1,100}[KR'ORN'].{1,4}[DE].{1,4}[STDE][KR'ORN']/SQSP
COMMAND INTERRUPTED
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Desk by telephone or via SEND in the STNMAIL file.

=> S [KR'ORN'].{1,4}[KR'ORN'].{1,100}[KR'ORN'].{1,4}[DE].{1,4}[STDE][KR'ORN']/SQSP
COMMAND INTERRUPTED
If this message appears repeatedly, please notify the Help Desk.
Enter "HELP STN" for information on contacting the nearest STN Help
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=> S [KR].{1,4}[KR].{1,100}[KR].{1,4}[DE].{1,4}[STDE][KR]/SQSP
COMMAND INTERRUPTED
If this message appears repeatedly, please notify the Help Desk.
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Desk by telephone or via SEND in the STNMAIL file.

=> S [KR].{1,100}[KR].{1,4}[DE].{1,4}[STDE][KR]/SQSP
L1 1547304 [KR].{1,100}[KR].{1,4}[DE].{1,4}[STDE][KR]/SQSP

=> S [KR].{1,4}[KR].{1,100}[KR].{1,4}[DE]/SQSP
COMMAND INTERRUPTED
If this message appears repeatedly, please notify the Help Desk.
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Desk by telephone or via SEND in the STNMAIL file.

=>

=> S [KR].{1,4}[KR].{1,100}[KR]/SQSP
L2      3033546 [KR].{1,4}[KR].{1,100}[KR]/SQSP

=> S L1 AND L2
L3      1533659 L1 AND L2
 75% OF LIMIT FOR TOTAL ANSWERS REACHED

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     (FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 14:09:43 ON 01 JUL 2004)

     FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 14:09:49 ON 01 JUL 2004
L1       1547304 S [KR].{1,100}[KR].{1,4}[DE].{1,4}[STDE][KR]/SQSP
L2       3033546 S [KR].{1,4}[KR].{1,100}[KR]/SQSP
L3       1533659 S L1 AND L2

=> S L1 AND [KR].{1,4}[KR].{1,100}[KR].{1,4}[DE].{1,4}[STDE][KR]/SQSP
COMMAND INTERRUPTED
If this message appears repeatedly, please notify the Help Desk.
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Desk by telephone or via SEND in the STNMAIL file.

=> S [KR].{1,4}[KR].{1,100}[KR].{1,4}[DE]/SQSP
COMMAND INTERRUPTED
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FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 14:09:49 ON 01 JUL 2004
L1 1547304 S [KR].{1,100}[KR].{1,4}[DE].{1,4}[STDE][KR]/SQSP
L2 3033546 S [KR].{1,4}[KR].{1,100}[KR]/SQSP
L3 1533659 S L1 AND L2

=> FIL STNGUIDE
COST IN U.S. DOLLARS SINCE FILE ENTRY TOTAL SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST 108.86 109.07

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=> S [KR].{1,100}[KR].{0,1}[DE].{3,4}[S][E]/SQSP
'SQSP' IS NOT A VALID FIELD CODE
L4 0 [KR].{1,100}[KR].{0,1}[DE].{3,4}[S][E]/SQSP

=> FIL REGISTRY
COST IN U.S. DOLLARS SINCE FILE ENTRY TOTAL SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST 0.36 109.43

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TSCA INFORMATION NOW CURRENT THROUGH JANUARY 6, 2004

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=> S [R].{3}[K].{1,100}[K].{0,1}[D].{3,4}[S][E]/SQSP
COMMAND INTERRUPTED
If this message appears repeatedly, please notify the Help Desk.
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Desk by telephone or via SEND in the STNMAIL file.

=> S [R].{3}[K].{33}[r].{3}[D].{2,3}[S][E]/SQSP
L5          241 [R].{3}[K].{33}[R].{3}[D].{2,3}[S][E]/SQSP

=> RKAMKGLGTDEESILTLLTSRSNAQRQEISAAFKTLFGRDLLDDLKSE/SQSP
RKAMKGLGTDEESILTLLTSRSNAQRQEISAAFKTLFGRDLLDDLKSE IS NOT A RECOGNIZED COMMAND
The previous command name entered was not recognized by the system.
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=> S RKAMKGLGTDEESILTLLTSRSNAQRQEISAAFKTLFGRDLLDDLKSE/SQSP
L6           58 RKAMKGLGTDEESILTLLTSRSNAQRQEISAAFKTLFGRDLLDDLKSE/SQSP

=> FIL CAPLUS MEDLINE EMBASE SCISEARCH BIOSIS
COST IN U.S. DOLLARS                                SINCE FILE      TOTAL
                                                         ENTRY    SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST                                      63.50     172.93

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=> FIL CAPLUS BIOSIS MEDLINE PCTFULL USPATFULL EUROPATFULL JAPIO SCISEARCH EMBASE
USPAT2 EUROPATFULL
COST IN U.S. DOLLARS                                SINCE FILE      TOTAL
                                                         ENTRY    SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST                                       4.97     177.90

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     FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 14:09:49 ON 01 JUL 2004
L1      1547304 S [KR].{1,100}[KR].{1,4}[DE].{1,4}[STDE][KR]/SQSP
L2      3033546 S [KR].{1,4}[KR].{1,100}[KR]/SQSP
L3      1533659 S L1 AND L2

     FILE 'STNGUIDE' ENTERED AT 15:29:26 ON 01 JUL 2004
L4            0 S [KR].{1,100}[KR].{0,1}[DE].{3,4}[S][E]/SQSP

     FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 15:33:11 ON 01 JUL 2004
L5          241 S [R].{3}[K].{33}[R].{3}[D].{2,3}[S][E]/SQSP
L6           58 S RKAMKGLGTDEESILTLLTSRSNAQRQEISAAFKTLFGRDLLDDLKSE/SQSP

     FILE 'CAPLUS, MEDLINE, EMBASE, SCISEARCH, BIOSIS' ENTERED AT 15:48:27 ON
     01 JUL 2004

     FILE 'CAPLUS, BIOSIS, MEDLINE, PCTFULL, USPATFULL, EUROPATFULL, JAPIO,
     SCISEARCH, EMBASE, USPAT2' ENTERED AT 15:48:31 ON 01 JUL 2004

=> S L6
'SQSP' IS NOT A VALID FIELD CODE
'SQSP' IS NOT A VALID FIELD CODE
'SQSP' IS NOT A VALID FIELD CODE
'SQSP' IS NOT A VALID FIELD CODE
L7         2364 L6

=> L7 AND PHOSPHOLIPID
L7 IS NOT A RECOGNIZED COMMAND
The previous command name entered was not recognized by the system.
For a list of commands available to you in the current file, enter
"HELP COMMANDS" at an arrow prompt (=>).

=> S L7 AND PHOSPHOLIPID
L8          391 L7 AND PHOSPHOLIPID

=> L8 AND PY<2001
L8 IS NOT A RECOGNIZED COMMAND
The previous command name entered was not recognized by the system.
For a list of commands available to you in the current file, enter
"HELP COMMANDS" at an arrow prompt (=>).

=> S L8 AND PY<2001
   3 FILES SEARCHED...
   7 FILES SEARCHED...
   9 FILES SEARCHED...
L9          260 L8 AND PY<2001

=> S L9 AND CYCLIC
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L10 6 L9 AND CYCLIC

=> D L10 TI SO AU AB RN

L10 ANSWER 1 OF 6 EMBASE COPYRIGHT 2004 ELSEVIER INC. ALL RIGHTS RESERVED. on STN
TI Interactions of benzodiazepine derivatives with annexins.
SO Journal of Biological Chemistry, (30 Jan 1998) 273/5 (2885-2894).
Refs: 55
ISSN: 0021-9258 CODEN: JBCHA3
AU Hofmann A.; Escherich A.; Lewit-Bentley A.; Benz J.; Raguenes-Nicol C.; Russo-Marie F.; Gerke V.; Moroder L.; Huber R.
AB Human annexins III and V, members of the annexin family of calcium- and membrane-binding proteins, were complexed within the crystals with BDA452, a new 1,4-benzodiazepine derivative by soaking and co-crystallization methods. The crystal structures of the complexes were analyzed by x-ray crystallography and refined to 2.3- and 3.0-Å resolution. BDA452 binds to a cleft which is located close to the N-terminus opposite to the membrane binding side of the proteins. Biophysical studies of the interactions of various benzodiazepine derivatives with annexins were performed to analyze the binding of benzodiazepines to annexins and their effects on the annexin- induced calcium influx into phosphatidylserine/phosphatidylethanolamine liposomes. Different effects were observed with a variety of benzodiazepines and different annexins depending on both the ligand and the protein. Almost opposite effects on annexin function are elicited by BDA250 and diazepam, its 7-chloro-derivative. We conclude that benzodiazepines modulate the calcium influx activity of annexins allosterically by stabilizing or destabilizing the conducting state of peripherally bound annexins in agreement with suggestions by Kaneko (Kaneko, N., Ago, H., Matsuda, R., Inagaki, E., and Miyano, M. (1997) J. Mol. Biol., in press).
RN (1,2 **cyclic** inositol phosphate phosphodiesterase) 9076-91-9; (lipocortin 5) **111237-10-6**; (phosphatidylethanolamine) 1405-71-6; (diazepam) 439-14-5; (n acetyltryptophan) 1218-34-4; (fura 2) 96314-98-6

=> D L10 TI SO AU AB RN 2-6

L10 ANSWER 2 OF 6 EMBASE COPYRIGHT 2004 ELSEVIER INC. ALL RIGHTS RESERVED. on STN
TI Localization of five annexins in J774 macrophages and on isolated phagosomes.
SO Journal of Cell Science, (1997) 110/10 (1199-1213).
Refs: 69
ISSN: 0021-9533 CODEN: JNCSAI
AU Diakonova M.; Gerke V.; Ernst J.; Liautard J.-P.; Van der Vusse G.; Griffiths G.
AB Annexins are a family of structurally related proteins which bind **phospholipids** in a calcium-dependent manner. Although the precise functions of annexins are unknown, there is an accumulating set of data arguing for a role for some of them in vesicular transport and, specifically, in membrane-membrane or membrane-cytoskeletal interactions during these processes. Here we describe our qualitative and quantitative analysis of the localization of annexins I-V in J774 macrophages that had internalized latex beads, both with and without IgG opsonization. Our results show that whereas all these annexins are present on both the plasma membrane and on phagosomes, the localization on other organelles differs. Annexins I, II, III and V were detected on early endosomes, while only annexin V was seen on late endocytic organelles and mitochondria. Annexins I and II distributed along the plasma membrane non-uniformly and co-localized with F-actin at the sites of membrane protrusions. We also investigated by western blot analysis the association of annexins with purified phagosomes isolated at different time-points after latex bead

internalization. While the amounts of annexins I, II, III and V associated with phagosomes were similar at all times after their formation, the level of annexin IV was significantly higher on older phagosomes. Whereas annexins I, II, IV and V could be removed from phagosome membranes with a Ca2+ chelator they remained membrane bound under low calcium conditions. In contrast, annexin III was removed under these conditions and needed a relatively high Ca2+ concentration to remain phagosome bound. Because of their purity and ease of preparation we suggest that phagosomes are a powerful system to study the potential role of annexins in membrane traffic.

RN (1,2 **cyclic** inositol phosphate phosphodiesterase) 9076-91-9; (f actin) 39409-31-9; (immunoglobulin g) 97794-27-9; (lipocortin 5) **111237-10-6**

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TI Differential expression of annexins I-VI in the rat dorsal root ganglia and spinal cord.

SO Journal of Comparative Neurology, (1996) 368/3 (356-370).
ISSN: 0021-9967 CODEN: JCNEAM

AU Naciff J.M.; Kaetzel M.A.; Behbehani M.M.; Dedman J.R.

AB The annexins are a family of Ca2+-dependent **phospholipid**-binding proteins. In the present study, the spatial expression patterns of annexins I-VI were evaluated in the rat dorsal root ganglia (DRG) and spinal cord (SC) by using indirect immunofluorescence. Annexin I is expressed in small sensory neurons of the DRG, by most neurons of the SC, and by ependymal cells lining the central canal. Annexin II is expressed by most sensory neurons of the DRG but is primarily expressed in the SC by glial cells. Annexin III is expressed by most sensory neurons, regardless of size, by endothelial cells lining the blood vessels, and by the perineurium. In the SC, annexin III is primarily expressed by astrocytes. In the DRG and the SC, annexin IV is primarily expressed by glial cells and at lower levels by neurons. In the DRG, annexin V is expressed in relatively high concentrations in small sensory neurons in contrast to the SC, where it is expressed mainly by ependymal cells and by small-diameter axons located in the superficial laminae of the dorsal horn areas. Annexin VI is differentially expressed by sensory neurons of the DRG, being more concentrated in small neurons. In the SC, annexin VI has the most striking distribution. It is concentrated subjacent to the plasma membrane of motor neurons and their processes. The differential localization pattern of annexins in cells of the SC and DRG could reflect their individual biological roles in Ca2+-signal transduction within the central nervous system.

RN (1,2 **cyclic** inositol phosphate phosphodiesterase) 9076-91-9; (lipocortin 5) **111237-10-6**

L10 ANSWER 4 OF 6 EMBASE COPYRIGHT 2004 ELSEVIER INC. ALL RIGHTS RESERVED. on STN

TI Mobilization of annexin V during the uptake of DNP-albumin by human dendritic cells.

SO APMIS, (1995) 103/12 (855-861).
ISSN: 0903-4641 CODEN: APMSEL

AU Larsson M.; Majeed M.; Stendahl O.; Magnusson K.-E.; Ernst J.D.; Forsum U.

AB Dendritic cells play a crucial role in antigen presentation in various tissues. The endocytic capacity of these cells has been regarded as minimal, but recent work on dendritic cells from mouse spleen has disclosed that the fluid-phase traffic through late endosomes is as active in dendritic cells as in other antigen-presenting cell types. We show that cultured human dendritic cells express the annexins I, III, IV, V and VI, as detected by immunofluorescence staining. The annexins are cytosolic Ca2+-dependent proteins with the ability to promote vesicle aggregation and membrane fusion through their capacity to bind to membrane **phospholipids**. Annexin I and VI appeared to outline the cytoskeleton and the plasma membrane in cultured human dendritic cells.

Studies using confocal laser scanning microscopy showed that during the endocytosis of fluorescent dinitrophenyl-conjugated albumin by dendritic cells, there was a redistribution of annexin V which was found to colocalize with vesicles containing dinitrophenyl-FITC-conjugated albumin.

RN (lipocortin 5) **111237-10-6**; (1,2 **cyclic** inositol phosphate phosphodiesterase) 9076-91-9

L10 ANSWER 5 OF 6 EMBASE on STN

TI Annexin V in the adult rat heart: Isolation, localization and quantitation.

SO Journal of Molecular and Cellular Cardiology, (1995) 27/1 (335-348). ISSN: 0022-2828 CODEN: JMCDAY

AU Jans S.W.S.; Van Bilsen M.; Reutelingsperger C.P.M.; Borgers M.; De Jong Y.F.; Van der Vusse G.J.

AB Annexins are a family of proteins with calcium- and **phospholipid** -binding properties. The present study was performed to identify which members of the annexin family are present in rat heart and to determine the cellular and subcellular distribution of annexin V, the most prominent annexin in rat cardiac tissue, in isolated ventricular myocytes and cultured endothelial and fibroblast-like cells. The presence of annexin I plus II, III, IV, V and VI in rat cardiac tissue was positively established with western blot analysis. Immunohistochemistry and western blot analysis revealed that annexin V is present in both cardiomyocytes and non-myocytal cells of the heart. In endothelial cells and fibroblast-like cells annexin V is predominantly localized in the cytoplasm and in cardiac myocytes in close vicinity of the sarcolemma. This last finding is confirmed by electron microscopy. Northern blot analysis demonstrated that all cell types investigated showed expression of annexin V. Annexin V mRNA levels were highest in the fibroblast-like cells, followed by the endothelial cells, and a weak signal was observed in the cardiomyocytes. By means of a sandwich-type enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA) annexin V content in intact adult rat heart, isolated myocytes, cultured cardiac endothelial cells and fibroblast-like cells was found to be 0.70, 0.17, 1.63 and 3.84 μg/mg total protein, respectively. The differences in subcellular localization of annexin V in myocytes and non-myocytes suggest differences in biological function of annexin V in the various cell types.

RN (lipocortin 5) **111237-10-6**; (1,2 **cyclic** inositol phosphate phosphodiesterase) 9076-91-9

L10 ANSWER 6 OF 6 EMBASE on STN

TI Expression of annexin I, II, V, and VI by rat osteoblasts in primary culture: Stimulation of annexin I expression by dexamethasone.

SO Journal of Bone and Mineral Research, (1993) 8/10 (1201-1210). ISSN: 0884-0431 CODEN: JBMREJ

AU Suarez F.; Rothhut B.; Comera C.; Touqui L.; Marie F.R.; Silve C.

AB To determine whether rat osteoblasts synthesize proteins of the annexin family and to evaluate the extent to which glucocorticoids modulate the expression of annexins by these cells, osteoblasts were grown in primary cultures in the absence or presence of dexamethasone, and the expression of annexins was evaluated by immunoblotting using polyclonal antibodies against human annexins. Four different annexins (I, II, V, and VI) were found to be expressed by rat osteoblasts. The expression of annexin I, but not the other annexins studied, was increased in osteoblasts cultured in the presence of dexamethasone (173 ± 33% increase comparing untreated cells and cells treated for 10 days with 5 x 10-7 M dexamethasone). Increased expression of annexin I was observed after the third day of exposure to dexamethasone and rose thereafter until day 10; annexin I expression increased with dexamethasone concentrations above 10-10 M throughout the range of concentrations studied. The increase in annexin I protein was associated with an increase in annexin I mRNA and was completely blocked by the concomitant addition of the glucocorticoid

receptor antagonist RU 38486. The increase in annexin I content following dexamethasone treatment was associated with an increase in alkaline phosphatase activity and PTH-induced cAMP stimulation, whereas phospholipase A2 activity in the culture medium was reduced to undetectable levels. The finding that four annexins are expressed in rat osteoblasts in primary culture raises the possibility that these proteins could play an important role in bone formation by virtue of their ability to bind calcium and **phospholipids**, serve as Ca2+ channels, interact with cytoskeletal elements, and/or regulate phospholipase A2 activity. In addition, the dexamethasone-induced increase in annexin I may represent a mechanism by which glucocorticoids modify osteoblast function.
RN (alkaline phosphatase) 9001-78-9; (**cyclic** amp) 60-92-4; (dexamethasone) 50-02-2; (phospholipase a2) 9001-84-7; (lipocortin 5) **111237-10-6**; (arachidonic acid) 506-32-1, 6610-25-9, 7771-44-0; (calcium ion) 14127-61-8; (mifepristone) 84371-65-3; (parathyroid hormone) 12584-96-2, 68893-82-3, 9002-64-6

=> D HIST

(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 14:09:43 ON 01 JUL 2004)

FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 14:09:49 ON 01 JUL 2004
L1 1547304 S [KR].{1,100}[KR].{1,4}[DE].{1,4}[STDE][KR]/SQSP
L2 3033546 S [KR].{1,4}[KR].{1,100}[KR]/SQSP
L3 1533659 S L1 AND L2

FILE 'STNGUIDE' ENTERED AT 15:29:26 ON 01 JUL 2004
L4 0 S [KR].{1,100}[KR].{0,1}[DE].{3,4}[S][E]/SQSP

FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 15:33:11 ON 01 JUL 2004
L5 241 S [R].{3}[K].{33}[R].{3}[D].{2,3}[S][E]/SQSP
L6 58 S RKAMKGLGTDEESILTLLTSRSNAQRQEISAAFKTLFGRDLLDDLKSE/SQSP

FILE 'CAPLUS, MEDLINE, EMBASE, SCISEARCH, BIOSIS' ENTERED AT 15:48:27 ON 01 JUL 2004

FILE 'CAPLUS, BIOSIS, MEDLINE, PCTFULL, USPATFULL, EUROPATFULL, JAPIO, SCISEARCH, EMBASE, USPAT2' ENTERED AT 15:48:31 ON 01 JUL 2004
L7 2364 S L6
L8 391 S L7 AND PHOSPHOLIPID
L9 260 S L8 AND PY<2001
L10 6 S L9 AND CYCLIC

=> S L8 AND PY<1999
3 FILES SEARCHED...
9 FILES SEARCHED...
L11 179 L8 AND PY<1999

=> S L11 NOT L10
L12 173 L11 NOT L10

=> D L12 TI SO AU AB RN 1-9

L12 ANSWER 1 OF 173 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
TI Organization of the human annexin V (ANX5) gene
SO Genomics (**1994**), 20(3), 463-7
CODEN: GNMCEP; ISSN: 0888-7543
AU Cookson, Brad T.; Engelhardt, Shelley; Smith, Christina; Bamford, Holly A.; Prochazka, Michal; Tait, Jonathan F.
AB We characterized the region of human chromosome 4q26-q28 that contains the gene encoding annexin V (placental anticoagulant protein I), a member of a family of calcium-dependent **phospholipid** binding proteins. A total of 14.5 kb, containing 9 introns, could directly amplified from genomic

DNA; the remainder was characterized from genomic clones in phage λ and a yeast artificial chromosome. The gene was mapped with restriction enzymes BamHI, EcoRI, HindIII, SacI, StuI, and XbaI; the transcribed region spans 28 kb and contains 13 exons (44 to 530 bp in size) and 12 introns (0.23 to 8.8 kb in size). Several putative transcription factor binding sites are present in the 5'-region, but the promoter has no recognizable TATA box. This study will facilitate further anal. of the functions of annexin V and its role in disease.

RN **111237-10-6**
RN 154447-72-0
RN 154447-73-1
RN 154448-08-5
RN 154448-09-6
RN 154448-10-9
RN 154448-11-0
RN 154448-12-1
RN 154448-13-2
RN 154448-14-3
RN 154448-15-4
RN 154448-16-5

L12 ANSWER 2 OF 173 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
TI Study on calphobindin (the placental coagulation inhibitor)
SO Akita Igaku (**1992**), 19(3), 477-86
CODEN: AKIGDV; ISSN: 0386-6106
AU Shidara, Yoshihiro
AB The authors isolated a new coagulation inhibitor from human placenta. This inhibitor was named calphobindin (CPB) because of its capacity of binding Ca2+ and **phospholipid**. The effects of CPB on the clotting systems were studied, and some results were obtained. CPB acted on factor X activation by tissue thromboplastin and factor VII. CPB inhibited the binding of factors II and X to **phospholipid** vesicles. These results showed that CPB inhibited the coagulation process in which **phospholipid** and Ca2+ were involved. The entire amino acid of CPB was sequenced from cDNA and the native protein. The recombinant protein of CPB was prepared from E. coli cells. The structure of CPB showed an approx. 40-50% homol. with lipocortin, which is known as the novel phospholipase A2 inhibitor. The authors have isolated other two addnl. potent inhibitors of blood coagulation, named CPB-II, III from human placenta. Amino acid sequences of CPB-I, II, and III revealed that they were annexin family proteins, corresponding to annexin V, VI, and III, resp.

RN **111237-10-6**
RN 125854-22-0
RN 138546-05-1
RN 139804-78-7

L12 ANSWER 3 OF 173 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
TI Manufacture of vitamin K-dependent proteins with heterologous **phospholipid** binding domains
SO PCT Int. Appl., 57 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
IN Foster, Donald C.
AB Vitamin K-dependent proteins, e.g. blood-coagulation factors, in which the **phospholipid**-binding g1a domain is replaced by a corresponding domain from a vitamin K-independent protein are manufactured by expression of the gene in animal cell culture. A chimeric gene encoding a fusion protein of protein C lacking the g1a domain and the placental anticoagulant protein PAP with a tissue plasminogen activator preprosequence under control of the SV40 major late promoter. This was introduced into BHK by the Ca phosphate method. A transformant was used to produce the protein on a large scale. Amino acid sequencing of the affinity and gel-electrophoresis purified protein (appearing as two bands) confirmed the presence of both proteins in the fusion. The protein was

fully active (sic) in amidolytic and anticoagulant activity.
RN 98530-78-0
RN 110539-72-5
RN **111237-10-6**
RN **118217-03-1**
RN **137750-09-5**
RN 9001-26-7
RN 9001-28-9
RN 9001-29-0
RN 9070-16-0
RN 60202-16-6
RN 9041-92-3
RN 139639-23-9
RN 99084-95-4
RN 111237-03-7
RN 137748-96-0
RN 137748-99-3
RN 9049-68-7

L12 ANSWER 4 OF 173 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
TI Enhancement of the activity of vascular anticoagulants by divalent cations
SO Ger. Offen., 16 pp.
CODEN: GWXXBX
IN Reutelingsperger, Christiaan
AB The activity of vascular anticoagulants (VAC) of the annexin group is enhanced by Ca2+, Cd2+, Zn2+, Mn2+ or Co2+. Ca2+ (0.01-100 mM) increased the binding of VACα to **phospholipid** membranes, in vitro, in a concentration-dependent manner. The peptide sequence of 2 VACs is given.
RN 7439-96-5
RN 7440-43-9
RN 7440-48-4
RN 7440-66-6
RN 7440-70-2
RN **111237-10-6**
RN 120718-87-8
RN **135315-74-1**

L12 ANSWER 5 OF 173 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
TI Structure and expression of cDNA for calphobindin
SO Nippon Ketsueki Gakkai Zasshi (**1988**), 51(8), 1670-9
CODEN: NKGZAE; ISSN: 0001-5806
AU Shidara, Yoshihiro; Iwasaki, Akio
AB A novel coagulation inhibitor with a mol. weight of 32,000 was isolated from human placenta and named calphobindin (CPB) for its binding activity to **phospholipids** and Ca2+. CPB inhibited factor X activation through the complex of [factor VII-tissue thromboplastin-Ca2+] without inhibiting factor Xa activity or factor X activation by Russell's viper venom. CPB inhibited factor II activation by Xa, **phospholipids**, and Ca2+. Activation of factor II by Echis carinatus venom was not affected by CPB. CPB bound **phospholipids** extracted from placental tissue thromboplastin, and phosphatidylserine, phosphatidylinositol, and phosphatidylethanolamine. CPB exhibited weak binding activity to phosphatidylcholine and sphingomyelin. CPB inhibited the liposome binding of factor X and factor II. The cDNA of CPB which coded for 319 amino acids was sequenced. The calculated mol. weight was 35,731. The isoelec. point of native CPB was 4.9, and that of recombinant CPB produced by Escherichia coli was 5.0. The recombinant CPB showed an inhibitory activity of blood coagulation comparable to native CPB.
RN **111237-10-6**
RN **118217-03-1**
RN 7440-70-2
RN 9001-26-7
RN 9001-29-0

RN 111237-03-7

L12 ANSWER 6 OF 173 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
TI Five distinct calcium and **phospholipid** binding proteins share homology with lipocortin I
SO Journal of Biological Chemistry (**1988**), 263(22), 10799-811
CODEN: JBCHA3; ISSN: 0021-9258
AU Pepinsky, R. Blake; Tizard, Richard; Mattaliano, Robert J.; Sinclair, Lesley K.; Miller, Glenn T.; Browning, Jeffrey L.; Chow, E. Pingchang; Burne, Cynthia; Huang, Kuo Sen; et al.
AB Two 35-kDa proteins from rat peritoneal lavages were purified that inhibit phospholipase A2 activity. Both are calcium/**phospholipid** -dependent membrane binding proteins and share similar structural and biochem. properties with lipocortins I and II. Sequence anal. confirmed that they are lipocortin-related, and the 2 inhibitors are designated lipocortins III and V. Using partial sequence information obtained from the purified rat proteins, full-length cDNA clones for both proteins and for their human counterparts were isolated. As with lipocortins I and II, the amino acid sequences of lipocortins III and V which were deduced from the cDNA clones are highly conserved, sharing 50% identity with other family members. Related proteins were also purified from bovine intestinal mucosa and characterized by peptide mapping, sequence, and immunol. analyses. In addition to lipocortins III and V, the bovine preparation contained a third 35-kDa inhibitor and a 68-kDa inhibitor, extending the number of known lipocortins to 6 distinct proteins. While the various lipocortins are structurally similar, distinct differences in their cellular distribution indicate specialized roles for the individual proteins.
RN **111237-10-6**
RN 119685-01-7
RN 119685-02-8
RN 119685-03-9
RN 7440-70-2
RN 111237-03-7
RN 119684-81-0
RN 119684-90-1
RN 119684-91-2

L12 ANSWER 7 OF 173 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
TI Human proteins having anticoagulant and antiinflammatory activity and cloning and expression of cDNA encoding such protein
SO PCT Int. Appl., 61 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
IN Fujikawa, Kazuo; Irani, Meher H.; Carter, Bruce L. A.
AB Lipocortin-like proteins which have anti-inflammatory and anticoagulant activities are purified from human biol. fluids. The cDNA for one of these proteins (PAP-I) is cloned and expressed in yeast. A protein which inhibits in vitro blood coagulation (PAP-I) was isolated from an aqueous extract of human placenta by (NH4)2SO4 precipitation, DEAE Sepharose chromatog., and gel filtration and cation exchange chromatog. (Mono S column, FPLC). The cDNA for PAP-I was cloned and sequenced, and a plasmid constructed for expression of this cDNA in yeast. Recombinant PAP-I was tested in vivo (in rabbits) for antithrombotic activity. The activity of 0.75 mg PAP-I was substantially equal to that of heparin 0.5 mg/kg body weight
RN **111237-10-6**
RN 111237-03-7
RN 119331-24-7
RN 9001-84-7

L12 ANSWER 8 OF 173 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
TI Cloning and expression of cDNA for human vascular anticoagulant, a

calcium-dependent **phospholipid**-binding protein
SO European Journal of Biochemistry (**1988**), 174(4), 585-92
CODEN: EJBCAI; ISSN: 0014-2956
AU Maurer-Fogy, Ingrid; Reutelingsperger, Chris P. M.; Pieters, Jean; Bodo, Gerhard; Stratowa, Christian; Hauptmann, Rudolf
AB Based on sequence information from tryptic peptides, an almost full-size cDNA coding for the human vascular anticoagulant was isolated from a placental cDNA library and sequenced. The coding region was cloned into an Escherichia coli expression vector and the protein expressed at high levels. The recombinant protein was purified and found to be indistinguishable from its natural counterpart in several biol. assays.
RN **111237-10-6**
RN **118217-03-1**
RN 111237-03-7

L12 ANSWER 9 OF 173 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
TI Cloning and expression of cDNA for human endonexin II, a calcium and **phospholipid** binding protein
SO Journal of Biological Chemistry (**1988**), 263(17), 8037-43
CODEN: JBCHA3; ISSN: 0021-9258
AU Kaplan, Ruth; Jaye, Michael; Burgess, Wilson H.; Schlaepfer, David D.; Haigler, Harry T.
AB Endonexin II is a member of the family of Ca2+-dependent **phospholipid**-binding proteins known as annexins. Human endonexin II cDNA was cloned and expressed it in Escherichia coli. The apparent size and Ca2+-dependent **phospholipid**-binding properties of purified recombinant endonexin II were indistinguishable from those of the placental protein. A single mRNA of .apprx.1.6 kilobase pairs was expressed in human cell lines and placenta and was in close agreement with the length of the cDNA clone (1.59 kilobase pairs). The cDNA predicted a 320-amino acid protein with a sequence that was in agreement with the previously determined partial amino acid sequence of endonexin II isolated from placenta. Endonexin II contained 58, 46, and 43% sequence identity to protein II, calpactin I (p36, protein I), and lipocortin I (p35), resp. The partial sequence of bovine endonexin I was aligned with the sequence of endonexin II to give 63% sequence identity. Like these other proteins, endonexin II had a 4-fold internal repeat of .apprx.70 residues preceded by an N-terminal domain lacking similarity to the repeated region. It also had significant sequence identity with 67-kDa calelectrin (p68), a protein with an 8-fold internal repeat. Comparing the N-terminal domains of these 4 proteins of known sequence revealed that, in general, only endonexin II and protein II had significant sequence identity (29%). Endonexin II was not phosphorylated by Ca2+/**phospholipid** -dependent enzyme (protein kinase C) even though it contained a threonine at a position analogous to the protein kinase C phosphorylation sites of lipocortin I, calpactin I, and protein II.
RN **111237-10-6**
RN 111237-03-7

=> FIL REGISTRY

COST IN U.S. DOLLARS	SINCE FILE ENTRY	TOTAL SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST	81.78	259.68

DISCOUNT AMOUNTS (FOR QUALIFYING ACCOUNTS)	SINCE FILE ENTRY	TOTAL SESSION
CA SUBSCRIBER PRICE	-6.62	-6.62

FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 16:02:25 ON 01 JUL 2004

Property values tagged with IC are from the ZIC/VINITI data file provided by InfoChem.

STRUCTURE FILE UPDATES: 30 JUN 2004 HIGHEST RN 701907-96-2
DICTIONARY FILE UPDATES: 30 JUN 2004 HIGHEST RN 701907-96-2

TSCA INFORMATION NOW CURRENT THROUGH JANUARY 6, 2004

Please note that search-term pricing does apply when conducting SmartSELECT searches.

Crossover limits have been increased. See HELP CROSSOVER for details.

Experimental and calculated property data are now available. For more information enter HELP PROP at an arrow prompt in the file or refer to the file summary sheet on the web at:
http://www.cas.org/ONLINE/DBSS/registryss.html

=> S 111237-10-6/RN

L13 1 111237-10-6/RN

=> SET NOTICE 1 DISPLAY

NOTICE SET TO 1 U.S. DOLLAR FOR DISPLAY COMMAND
SET COMMAND COMPLETED

=> D L13 SQIDE 1-

YOU HAVE REQUESTED DATA FROM 1 ANSWERS - CONTINUE? Y/(N):Y
THE ESTIMATED COST FOR THIS REQUEST IS 5.92 U.S. DOLLARS
DO YOU WANT TO CONTINUE WITH THIS REQUEST? (Y)/N:Y

L13 ANSWER 1 OF 1 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
RN **111237-10-6** REGISTRY
CN Lipocortin PP 4 (human clone λHPAP1.6/λHPAP1.5 precursor) (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)
OTHER NAMES:
CN Annexin V (human cell line WI38 clone clone lambda A5H-49 gene ANX5)
CN Annexin V (human WI38 cell clone λA5H-49)
CN Blood-coagulation factor PAP (human clone λHPAP1.6/λHPAP1.5 precursor)
CN Calphobindin (human placenta)
CN Endonexin II (human clone pRK1)
CN Protein (human clone pMKT7 blood coagulation-inhibiting precursor)
FS PROTEIN SEQUENCE
SQL 320

SEQ
```
  1 MAQVLRGTVT DFPGFDERAD AETLRKAMKG LGTDEESILT LLTSRSNAQR
 51 QEISAAFKTL FGRDLLDDLK SELTGKFEKL IVALMKPSRL YDAYELKHAL
101 KGAGTNEKVL TEIIASRTPE ELRAIKQVYE EEYGSSLEDD VVGDTSGYYQ
151 RMLVVLLQAN RDPDAGIDEA QVEQDAQALF QAGELKWGTD EEKFITIFGT
201 RSVSHLRKVF DKYMTISGFQ IEETIDRETS GNLEQLLLAV VKSIRSIPAY
251 LAETLYYAMK GAGTDDHTLI RVMVSRSEID LFNIRKEFRK NFATSLYSMI
301 KGDTSGDYKK ALLLLCGEDD
```

RELATED SEQUENCES AVAILABLE WITH SEQLINK
DR 113285-47-5, 119213-35-3, 118103-89-2
MF Unspecified
CI MAN
SR CA
LC STN Files: BIOTECHNO, CA, CAPLUS, EMBASE, TOXCENTER, USPATFULL
DT.CA CAplus document type: Journal; Patent

RL.P Roles from patents: BIOL (Biological study); PRP (Properties)
RL.NP Roles from non-patents: BIOL (Biological study); OCCU (Occurrence); PRP (Properties)
       20 REFERENCES IN FILE CA (1907 TO DATE)
       20 REFERENCES IN FILE CAPLUS (1907 TO DATE)

=> SET NOTICE LOGIN DISPLAY

NOTICE SET TO OFF FOR DISPLAY COMMAND
SET COMMAND COMPLETED

=>

=> FIL REGISTRY

COST IN U.S. DOLLARS	SINCE FILE ENTRY	TOTAL SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST	7.60	267.28

DISCOUNT AMOUNTS (FOR QUALIFYING ACCOUNTS)	SINCE FILE ENTRY	TOTAL SESSION
CA SUBSCRIBER PRICE	0.00	-6.62

FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 16:05:02 ON 01 JUL 2004
USE IS SUBJECT TO THE TERMS OF YOUR STN CUSTOMER AGREEMENT.
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STRUCTURE FILE UPDATES: 30 JUN 2004 HIGHEST RN 701907-96-2
DICTIONARY FILE UPDATES: 30 JUN 2004 HIGHEST RN 701907-96-2

TSCA INFORMATION NOW CURRENT THROUGH JANUARY 6, 2004

  Please note that search-term pricing does apply when
  conducting SmartSELECT searches.

Crossover limits have been increased. See HELP CROSSOVER for details.

Experimental and calculated property data are now available. For more
information enter HELP PROP at an arrow prompt in the file or refer
to the file summary sheet on the web at:
http://www.cas.org/ONLINE/DBSS/registryss.html

=> S 9076-91-9/RN

L14   1 9076-91-9/RN

=> SET NOTICE 1 DISPLAY

NOTICE SET TO 1 U.S. DOLLAR FOR DISPLAY COMMAND
SET COMMAND COMPLETED

=> D L14 SQIDE 1-

YOU HAVE REQUESTED DATA FROM 1 ANSWERS - CONTINUE? Y/(N):Y
THE ESTIMATED COST FOR THIS REQUEST IS 5.92 U.S. DOLLARS
DO YOU WANT TO CONTINUE WITH THIS REQUEST? (Y)/N:Y

L14 ANSWER 1 OF 1 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
RN **9076-91-9** REGISTRY

CN Phosphodiesterase, inositol cyclic 1,2-phosphate 2- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)
OTHER NAMES:
CN D-Inositol 1,2-cyclic phosphate 2-phosphohydrolase
CN D-myo-Inositol 1:2-cyclic phosphate 2-phosphohydrolase
CN D-Myoinositol 1,2-cyclic phosphate 2-phosphohydrolase
CN E.C. 3.1.4.36
CN Inositol 1,2-cyclic phosphate 2-phosphohydrolase
CN Phosphatase, inositol 1,2-cyclic phosphate 2-
MF Unspecified
CI MAN
LC STN Files: BIOSIS, BIOTECHNO, CA, CAPLUS, EMBASE, TOXCENTER
DT.CA CAplus document type: Dissertation; Journal
RL.NP Roles from non-patents: BIOL (Biological study); OCCU (Occurrence); PREP (Preparation); PROC (Process); PRP (Properties); RACT (Reactant or reagent)

*** STRUCTURE DIAGRAM IS NOT AVAILABLE ***
19 REFERENCES IN FILE CA (1907 TO DATE)
19 REFERENCES IN FILE CAPLUS (1907 TO DATE)

=> SET NOTICE LOGIN DISPLAY

NOTICE SET TO OFF FOR DISPLAY COMMAND
SET COMMAND COMPLETED

=>